### 1

#### Interpretation: affirmative debaters must delineate what intellectual property they reduce in the 1AC.

#### Four types of IP that are vastly different.

Ackerman 17 [Peter; Founder & CEO, Innovation Asset Group, Inc; “The 4 Main Types of Intellectual Property and Related Costs,” Decipher; 1/6/17; <https://www.innovation-asset.com/blog/the-4-main-types-of-intellectual-property-and-related-costs>] Justin

Intellectual property protection isn’t as simple as declaring ownership of a particular product or asset. In most countries, there are four primary types of intellectual property (IP) that can be legally protected: patents, trademarks, copyrights, and trade secrets. Each has their own attributes, requirements and costs.

Before narrowing your focus on which form of protection to use, know that these forms of protection are not mutually exclusive. Depending on what you’re doing, you might be able to use a “belt & suspenders” approach and apply multiple forms of protection, or one approach might be the most sensible. Read the descriptions below to get some of the basics.

Used to protect inventive ideas or processes – things that are new, useful and nonobvious - patents are what most often come to mind when thinking of IP protection. **Patents** are also used to protect newly engineered plant species or strains, as well.

Procedure For most companies, patents result from the following stages: Conceptualization Typically, innovation teams work to address a common problem facing their organization, industry, or the world at large when developing their idea. When they’ve arrived at a solution or concept, they’ll draw up plans and gather the resources necessary to make it a reality. Prototypes or drawings can be created to provide a more accurate description of the end product or process. Invention Disclosure An internal review process often occurs with every invention. The innovation team consists of internal counsel and an invention review panel of varying disciplines. The reviewers assess, rate, rank, score, and highlight potential flaws in the supporting documents and descriptions for the invention, which are then addressed by the inventor. These reviews can and often do take place multiple times for a single invention. Patent Application If the invention is deemed meritorious enough for the pursuit of patent protection, some organizations prepare their own provisional or nonprovisional patent applications. Others will farm this stage out. There may be more tweaks as an application is prepared, and then submission to the appropriate patent office and the prosecution stage begins (the back & forth with the government patent office). Typically it is outside counsel that manages this process and related docketing activities. Docketing is the overarching name for activities that include management of paperwork and meeting filing deadlines specified by the government patent office. Because the application process is often very complicated, patent offices highly recommend working with experienced patent attorneys to handle this process. Maintenance Once a patent is approved, it has a finite lifetime. Patent holders are responsible for maintaining and tracking the usage of their patents and paying the appropriate periodic government renewal fees. If a given technology or other patented asset is collecting dust, you might not want to renew it. Instead, you can try and sell, license or donate it. Conversely, if a patented asset is performing well through product sales or licensing activities and its life is getting shorter, you might think about innovating ahead and maintaining competitive momentum. Costs Costs will vary depending on the country or countries where you file an application, and can run into tens of thousands of dollars depending on the invention’s complexity, plus attorney fees. Maintenance fees over the lifetime of the patent can run into thousands more per patent, per country where patent rights have been granted. You have to keep your eyes on these costs.

Trademark

A trademark is unlike a patent in that it protects words, phrases, symbols, sounds, smells and color schemes. Trademarks are often considered assets that describe or otherwise identify the source of underlying products or services that a company provides, such as the MGM lion roar, the Home Depot orange color scheme, the Intel Inside logo, and so on.

Procedure Trademarks do not necessarily require government approval to be in effect; they can apply through abundant use in interstate commerce. Still, registration of a trademark affords far superior protection and is gained by filing an application with the proper government office. A trademark application requires the company or user to provide a clear description and representation of the mark and its uses in conjunction with associated products or services. As with patents, it’s a good idea to partner with outside counsel that specializes in trademark applications and/or search services so they can help ensure there is a clear path for your desired mark. Costs Trademarks are generally quite less expensive to obtain. According to the US Patent and Trademark Office, trademark registration currently costs between $225 and $325 for each class code you use per mark. Attorney and search fees are extra. There are also periodic (and relatively inexpensive) government maintenance fees for trademarks.

Copyrights do not protect ideas, but rather the manner in which ideas are expressed (“original works of authorship”) - written works, art, music, architectural drawings, or even programming code for software (most evident nowadays in video game entertainment). With certain exceptions, copyrights allow the owner of the protected materials to control reproduction, performance, new versioning or adaptations, public performance and distribution of the works. Procedure Copyrights in general attach when the original works become fixed in a tangible medium, but should be registered with the government copyright office for optimal protection in the form of damages, injunctions and confiscation. Copyright registration applications are much simpler than patents or trademarks, and typically can be obtained by the author alone. The US Copyright Office encourages use of their online application system, and requires a sample of the work to be protected and some background information about the author. Costs Depending on the type of work being protected, currently fees vary between $25-$100 in the US. The most frequent copyright registration sought is for one work by one author, and costs about $35.

Trade Secret

Trade secrets are proprietary procedures, systems, devices, formulas, strategies or other information that is confidential and exclusive to the company using them. They act as competitive advantages for the business. Procedure There actually isn’t a federally-regulated registration process for trade secrets. Instead, the onus is on the company in possession of the secret to take necessary precautions to maintain it as such. This is an ongoing, proactive process and can include clearly marking relevant documents as “Confidential,” implementing physical and data security measures, keeping logs of visitors and restricting access. The issuance of nondisclosure agreements or other documented assurances of secrecy can also be employed. One of the first defenses typically put up when you assert that someone misappropriated your trade secret is that you failed to adequately treat it as a trade secret. Costs Though there are no official registration costs, there are costs associated with taking appropriate precautions and security measures. You must weigh the competitive significance of your secrets against the cost of protecting them.

#### Violation:

#### Negate:

#### 1] Shiftiness- they can redefine what intellectual properties the 1ac defends in the 1ar which decks strategy and allows them to wriggle out of negative positions which strips the neg of specific IP DAs, IP PICs, and case answers. They will always win on specificity weighing.

#### CX can’t resolve this and is bad because A] Not flowed B] Skews 6 min of prep and pre-round prep C] They can lie and no way to check D] Debaters can be shady.

#### 2] Real World- policy makers will always specify what the object of change is. That outweighs since debate has no value without portable application. It also means zero solvency since the WTO, absent spec, can circumvent aff’s policy since they can say they didn’t know what was affected.

#### This spec shell isn’t regressive- it literally determines what the affirmative implements and who it affects

#### Fairness – debate is a competitive activity that requires fairness for objective evaluation. Outweighs because it’s the only intrinsic part of debate – all other rules can be debated over but rely on some conception of fairness to be justified.

#### Drop the debater – a] deter future abuse, b] set better norms for debate and c] we indict the entire advocacy – dta makes no sense.

#### Competing interps – [a] reasonability is arbitrary and encourages judge intervention since there’s no clear norm, [b] it creates a race to the top where we create the best possible norms for debate.

#### No RVIs – a] illogical, you don’t win for proving that you meet the burden of being fair, logic outweighs since it’s a prerequisite for evaluating any other argument, b] RVIs incentivize baiting theory and prepping it out which leads to maximally abusive practices

### 2

#### Modern capitalism is fueled directly by its relationship with militarism. War is just an opportunity for profit from the military-industrial complex to export technology overseas and post-war is just an opportunity for businesses to “rebuild” regions.

Mezaros 2003 (“Militarism and the Coming Wars” by Istvan Mesaros at Monthly Review January 2003 <http://monthlyreview.org/2003/06/01/militarism-and-the-coming-wars/>) 0:31

The dangers and immense suffering caused by all attempts at solving deep-seated social problems by militaristic interventions, on any scale, are obvious enough. If, however, we look more closely at the historical trend of militaristic adventures, it becomes frighteningly clear that they show an ever greater intensification and an ever-increasing scale, from local confrontations to two horrendous world wars in the twentieth century, and to the potential annihilation of humankind when we reach our own time.

It is most relevant to mention in this context the distinguished Prussian military officer and practical as well as theoretical strategist, Karl Marie von Clausewitz (1780-1831), who died in the same year as Hegel; both of them killed by cholera. It was von Clausewitz, director of the Military School of Berlin in the last thirteen years of his life, who in his posthumously published book—Vom Kriege (On War, 1833)—offered a classic definition of the relationship between politics and war that is still frequently quoted: “war is the continuation of politics by other means.”

This famous definition was tenable until quite recently, but has become totally untenable in our time. It assumed the rationality of the actions which connect the two domains of politics and war as the continuation of one another. In this sense, the war in question had to be winnable, at least in principle, even if miscalculations leading to defeat could be contemplated at the instrumental level. Defeat by itself could not destroy the rationality of war as such, since after the—however unfavorable—new consolidation of politics the defeated party could plan another round of war as the rational continuation of its politics by other means. Thus the absolute condition of von Clausewitz’s equation to be satisfied was the winnability of war in principle, so as to recreate the “eternal cycle” of politics leading to war, and back to politics leading to another war, and so on ad infinitum. The actors involved in such confrontations were the national states. No matter how monstrous the damage inflicted by them on their adversaries, and even on their own people (just remember Hitler!), the rationality of the military pursuit was guaranteed if the war could be considered winnable in principle.

Today the situation is qualitatively different for two principal reasons. First, the objective of the feasible war at the present phase of historical development, in accordance with the objective requirements of imperialism—world domination by capital’s most powerful state, in tune with its own political design of ruthless authoritarian “globalization” (dressed up as “free exchange” in a U.S. ruled global market)—is ultimately unwinnable, foreshadowing, instead, the destruction of humankind. This objective by no stretch of imagination could be considered a rational objective in accord with the stipulated rational requirement of the “continuation of politics by other means” conducted by one nation, or by one group of nations against another. Aggressively imposing the will of one powerful national state over all of the others, even if for cynical tactical reasons the advocated war is absurdly camouflaged as a “purely limited war” leading to other “open ended limited wars,” can therefore be qualified only as total irrationality.

The second reason greatly reinforces the first. For the weapons already available for waging the war or wars of the twenty first century are capable of exterminating not only the adversary but the whole of humanity, for the first time ever in history. Nor should we have the illusion that the existing weaponry marks the very end of the road. Others, even more instantly lethal ones, might appear tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. Moreover, threatening the use of such weapons is by now considered an acceptable state strategic device.

Thus, put reasons one and two together, and the conclusion is inescapable: envisaging war as the mechanism of global government in today’s world underlines that we find ourselves at the precipice of absolute irrationality from which there can be no return if we accept the ongoing course of development. What was missing from von Clausewitz’s classic definition of war as the “continuation of politics by other means” was the investigation of the deeper underlying causes of war and the possibility of their avoidance. The challenge to face up to such causes is more urgent today than ever before. For the war of the twenty first century looming ahead of us is not only “not winnable in principle.” Worse than that, it is in principle unwinnable. Consequently, envisaging the pursuit of war, as the Bush administration’s September 17, 2002 strategic document does, make Hitler’s irrationality look like the model of rationality.

#### The affirmative is a futile compromise in the battlefield of capitalism. Even softening ip protections will not resolve contradictions and inequalities in society but only preserve laborers needed for the capitalist economy to function. The Role of the Ballot is to vote for the team that best challenges capitalism

Rikowski 2006 (“A Marxist Analyhsis of the World Trade Organization’s Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights.” By Ruthe Rikowski (Lecturer at London South Bank University. Senior Edoitor for Chandos Information Processional Series, and author of multiple books and journal articles.) Volume 4, Number 4 2006 of Policy Futures in Education. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.2304/pfie.2006.4.4.396>) 0:24

Fundamentally, it will be impossible to implement TRIPS in a way that will significantly benefit the developing world, because of the inherent inequalities and contradictions that are built into the very fabric of global capitalism itself. Furthermore, the drives of capital are infinite; it will never be satisfied. So, there will never come a point where it will be decided that the inequalities need to be lessened in any fundamental way. Instead, TRIPS, as a tool which aids the furtherance of global capitalism, is likely to increase the inequalities. Furthermore, inequalities and poverty will only ever be lessened (and largely on a temporary basis) when pressure is placed on those in positions of power. In regard to TRIPS this rests on putting pressure on the WTO through organisations such as the Third World Network and various NGOs in order to soften some of the most worrying of the implications of TRIPS for the poor and those in the developing world.

However, capitalism is a battlefield upon which various compromises are and can only ever be made, but it can never ultimately be for the benefit of the labourer and the poor. To change the situation on a permanent basis, we need to terminate capitalism and replace it with socialism and eventually with communism in my opinion.

#### Cap causes extinction – nuclear war, environmental destruction, and social inequality.

**Brown, 05** (Charles, Professor of Economics and Research Scientist at the University of Michigan, 05/13/2005, <http://archives.econ.utah.edu/archives/pen-l/2005w15/msg00062.htm>) 0:26

The capitalist class owns the factories, the banks, and transportation-the means of production and distribution. Workers sell their ability to work in order to acquire the necessities of life. Capitalists buy the workers' labor, but only pay them back a portion of the wealth they create. Because the capitalists own the means of production, they are able to keep the surplus wealth created by workers above and beyond the cost of paying worker's wages and other costs of production. This surplus is called "profit" and consists of unpaid labor that the capitalists appropriate and use to achieve ever-greater profits. These profits are turned into capital which capitalists use to further exploit the producers of all wealth-the working class. Capitalists are compelled by competition to seek to maximize profits. The capitalist class as a whole can do that only by extracting a greater surplus from the unpaid labor of workers by increasing exploitation. Under capitalism, economic development happens only if it is profitable to the individual capitalists, not for any social need or good. The profit drive is inherent in capitalism, and underlies or **exacerbates all major social ills of our times**. With the rapid advance of technology and productivity, new forms of capitalist ownership have developed to maximize profit. The working people of our country confront serious, chronic problems because of capitalism. These chronic problems become part of the objective conditions that confront each new generation of working people. The threat of nuclear war, **which can destroy all humanity, grows** with the spread of nuclear weapons, space-based weaponry, and a military doctrine that justifies their use in preemptive wars and wars without end. Ever since the end of World War II, the U.S. has been constantly involved in aggressive military actions big and small. These wars have cost millions of lives and casualties, huge material losses, as well as trillions of U.S. taxpayer dollars. Threats to the environment continue to spiral, threatening all life on our planet. Millions of workers are unemployed or insecure in their jobs, even during economic upswings and periods of "recovery" from recessions. Most workers experience long years of stagnant real wages, while health and education costs soar. Many workers are forced to work second and third jobs to make ends meet. Most workers now average four different occupations during their lifetime, being involuntarily moved from job to job and career to career. Often, retirement-age workers are forced to continue working just to provide health care for themselves. With capitalist globalization, jobs move as capitalists export factories and even entire industries to other countries. Millions of people continuously live below the poverty level; many suffer homelessness and hunger. Public and private programs to alleviate poverty and hunger do not reach everyone, and are inadequate even for those they do reach. Racism remains the most potent weapon to divide working people. Institutionalized racism provides billions in extra profits for the capitalists every year due to the unequal pay racially oppressed workers receive for work of comparable value. All workers receive lower wages when racism succeeds in dividing and disorganizing them. In every aspect of economic and social life, African Americans, Latinos, Native Americans, Asian a nd Pacific Islanders, Arabs and Middle Eastern peoples, and other nationally and racially oppressed people experience conditions inferior to that of whites. Racist violence and the poison of racist ideas victimize all people of color no matter which economic class they belong to. The attempts to suppress and undercount the vote of the African American and other racially oppressed people are part of racism in the electoral process. Racism permeates the police, judicial and prison systems, perpetuating unequal sentencing, racial profiling, discriminatory enforcement, and police brutality. The democratic, civil and human rights of all working people are continually under attack. These attacks range from increasingly difficult procedures for union recognition and attempts to prevent full union participation in elections, to the absence of the right to strike for many public workers. They range from undercounting minority communities in the census to making it difficult for working people to run for office because of the domination of corporate campaign funding and the high cost of advertising. These attacks also include growing censorship and domination of the media by the ultra-right; growing restrictions and surveillance of activist social movements and the Left; open denial of basic rights to immigrants; and, violations of the Geneva Conventions up to and including torture for prisoners. These abuses all serve to maintain the grip of the capitalists on government power. They use this power to ensure the economic and political dominance of their class. Women still face a considerable differential in wages for work of equal or comparable value. They also confront barriers to promotion, physical and sexual abuse, continuing unequal workload in home and family life, and **male supremacist** ideology perpetuating unequal and often unsafe conditions. The constant attacks on social welfare programs severely impact single women, single mothers, nationally and racially oppressed women, and all working class women. The reproductive rights of all women are continually under attack ideologically and politically. Violence against women in the home and in society at large remains a shameful fact of life in the U.S.

**The alternative is the communist hypothesis! Thought experiments like the alt allow us to hollow out capitalist spaces and destroy faith in the system.**

**Herod 04** – James Herod author of several books on capitalism and social activist since 1968 Getting Free 2004 http://site.www.umb.edu/faculty/salzman\_g/Strate/GetFre/06.htm (0:26)

It is time to try to describe, at first abstractly and later concretely, **a strategy for destroying capitalism**. This strategy, at its most basic**, calls for pulling time, energy, and resources out of capitalist civilization and putting them into building a new civilization**. The image then is **one of emptying out capitalist structures, hollowing them out, by draining wealth, power, and meaning out of them until there is nothing left but shells**. This is definitely **an aggressive strategy.** It **requires great militancy, and constitutes an attack on the existing order.** **The strategy clearly recognizes that capitalism is the enemy and must be destroyed,** but it is **not a frontal attack aimed at overthrowing the system, but an inside attack aimed at gutting it**, while simultaneously replacing it with something better, something we want. Thus **capitalist structures** (corporations, governments, banks, schools, etc.) **are not seized so much as simply abandoned. Capitalist relations are not fought so much as they are simply rejected**. We **stop participating in activities that support** (finance, condone) **the capitalist world and start participating in activities that build a new world while simultaneously undermining the old. We create a new pattern of social relations alongside capitalist relations and then we continually build and strengthen our new pattern while doing every thing we can to weaken capitalist relations.** In this way **our new democratic, non-hierarchical, non-commodified relations can eventually overwhelm the capitalist** relations **and force them out of existence**. This is how it has to be done. **This is a plausible, realistic strategy**. **To think that we could create a whole new world of decent social arrangements overnight**, in the midst of a crisis, during a so-called revolution, or during the collapse of capitalism**, is foolhardy**. **Our new social world must grow within the old, and in opposition to it, until it is strong enough to dismantle and abolish capitalist relations**. Such a **revolution will never happen automatically,** blindly, determinably, because of the inexorable, materialist laws of history. **It will happen, and only happen, because we want it to, and because we know what we’re doing and know how we want to live, and know what obstacles have to be overcome before we can live that way, and know how to distinguish between our social patterns and theirs.** But we must not think that the capitalist world can simply be ignored, in a live and let live attitude, while we try to build new lives elsewhere. (There is no elsewhere.) There is at least one thing, wage-slavery, that we can’t imply stop participating in (but even here there are ways we can chip away at it). **Capitalism must be explicitly refused and replaced by something else. This constitutes War, but it is not a war in the traditional sense of armies and tanks, but a war fought on a daily basis, on the level of everyday life**, by millions of people. **It is a war nevertheless because the accumulators of capital will use coercion, brutality, and murder, as they have always done in the past, to try to block any rejection of the system. They have always had to force compliance; they will not hesitate to continue doing so.** Nevertheless, **there are** many **concrete ways that** individuals, groups, and neighborhoods can **gut capitalism**, which I will enumerate shortly. We must always **keep in mind how we became slaves; then we can see more clearly how we can cease being slaves**. We were forced into wage-slavery because the ruling class slowly, systematically, and brutally destroyed our ability to live autonomously. **By driving us off the land, changing the property laws, destroying community rights, destroying our tools, imposing taxes, destroying our local markets**, and so forth, we were **forced onto the labor market in order to survive**, our only remaining option being to sell, for a wage, our ability to work. It’s quite clear then how **we can overthrow slavery. We must reverse this process. We must begin to reacquire the ability to live without working for a wage or buying the products made by wage-slaves** (that is, we must get free from the labor market and the way of living based on it), **and embed ourselves instead in cooperative labor** and cooperatively produced goods. Another clarification is needed. **This strategy does not call for reforming capitalism, for changing capitalism into something else. It calls for replacing capitalism, totally**, with a new civilization. This is an important distinction, because **capitalism has proved impervious to reforms, as a system**. We can sometimes in some places win certain concessions from it (usually only temporary ones) and win some (usually short-lived) improvements in our lives as its victims, but **we cannot reform it piecemeal, as a system**. Thus **our strategy of gutting and eventually destroying capitalism requires at a minimum a totalizing image, an awareness that we are attacking an entire way of life and replacing it with another, and not merely reforming one way of life into something else.** Many people may not be accustomed to thinking about entire systems and social orders, but everyone knows what a lifestyle is, or a way of life, and that is the way we should approach it. The thing is this: **in order for capitalism to be destroyed** millions and millions of **people must be dissatisfied with their way of life. They must want something else and see certain existing things as obstacles to getting what they want**. It is not useful to think of this as a new ideology. It is not merely a belief-system that is needed, like a religion, or like Marxism, or Anarchism. Rather **it is a new prevailing vision, a dominant desire**, an overriding need. **What must exist is a pressing desire to live a certain way**, and not to live another way. If this pressing desire were a desire to live free, to be autonomous, to live in democratically controlled communities, to participate in the self-regulating activities of a mature people, then capitalism could be destroyed. **Otherwise we are doomed to perpetual slavery and possibly even to extinction.** The content of this vision is actually not new at all, but quite old. **The long term goa**l of communists, anarchists, and socialists **has always been to restore community**. Even the great peasant revolts of early capitalism sought to get free from external authorities and restore autonomy to villages. Marx defined communism once as a free association of producers, and at another time as a situation in which the **free development of each is a condition for the free development of all**. Anarchists have always called for worker and peasant self-managed cooperatives. **The long term goals have always been clear**: to abolish wage-slavery, **to eradicate a social order organized solely around the accumulation of capital for its own sake, and to establish in its place a society of free people who democratically and cooperatively self-determine the shape of their social world**.

## Case

### Case

#### Aff doesn’t attack all of the root causes of disease spread- lack of materials, equipment, and facilities when faced with skyrocketed demands means solving IP protections alone isnt enough

Brant & Burns 7-29-21 [Jennifer Brant, CEO and Founder of Innovation Insights, and Thaddeus Burns, Head of Life Science Government & Public Affairs at Merck and served in senior positions at the US Department of Commerce and the White House Office of the US Trade Representative, served as a member of the National Academy of Sciences Committee charged with preparing a report on the science and technology capabilities of the U.S. Department of State. “Trade restrictions are delaying the COVID response. The WTO must act.” July 29, 2021. <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2021/07/wto-members-must-launch-new-work-to-reinforce-the-covid-response-in-november/>] AL

The COVID-19 pandemic hit at a time when bio-manufacturing was undergoing a process of democratization. Technological progress had enabled growing capacity in many countries including Brazil, Indonesia, South Africa, Tunisia, Argentina, and Egypt. By 2020, the business model for bio-manufacturing had fundamentally changed and it was becoming the norm for companies to distribute research, development and manufacturing across geographies and work with partners. As recently as 15 years ago, building a facility to produce biologics such as monoclonal antibodies or vaccines could require an investment of as much as €500m, and it would take up to 3 years to bring that facility online. New manufacturing technologies have made it cheaper and easier to build new facilities and to scale up existing ones. Today, an investment of €20m can get a bio-manufacturing plant up and running. Such changes are part of the reason the global community was able to launch production of new COVID-19 vaccines so quickly. The urgency of COVID-19 accelerated further innovations in bio-manufacturing equipment and processes, and compressed production time in a way that will have positive impacts in the future. But the pandemic also revealed major weaknesses in global value chains. It was difficult for manufacturers to keep up with the sudden surge for demand for raw materials and equipment, as many new research and development and manufacturing partnerships rapidly took off. To extend capacity, new employees, intensive training and collaboration, and more infrastructure were needed. The global community was faced with the reality that facilities cannot be built everywhere in an instant, and that there are bottlenecks in the supply chain. Government action in some cases made things worse. Some countries enacted export restrictions on COVID-related products, which made it extremely difficult to run a global supply chain. Another difficult issue has been the tariffs applied on biologics and the products needed for their manufacture. Eighteen months into the pandemic, biologics manufacturers are still trying to cope with a range of challenges. There is still surging demand for equipment and raw materials. In some cases, they have expanded manufacturing capacity to produce more equipment such as filters and bioreactors. This continues to require time and significant investments.

#### ABR won’t get close to extinction, intervening actors solve it, their internal link can’t

Ed Cara 17, science writer for The Atlantic, Newsweek, and Vocativ, 1/27/17, “The Attack Of The Superbugs,” http://www.vocativ.com/394419/attack-of-the-superbugs/

Antibiotic-resistant infections kill at least 700,000 people worldwide a year right now, according to an exhaustive report commissioned by the UK in 2014, and without any substantial medical breakthroughs or policy changes that slow down resistance, they may claim some 10 million deaths annually by 2050 — eclipsing cancer in general as a leading cause. These deaths largely won’t come from pan-resistant infections, just tougher ones. A preventable death there, a preventable death here.

Leaving that aside, antibiotics, along with proper sanitation and nutrition, gird our entire way of living. Most every invasive surgery, pregnancy, organ transplant and chemotherapy session we go through will become riskier. Other diseases like HIV, malaria or influenza will become deadlier, since bacteria often exploit the opening in our immune system they leave behind. And already precarious populations like those living with cystic fibrosis, prisoners, and the poor will lose years off their lives.

For all the warranted gloom, though, Farewell does think there are reasons to be hopeful. “I don’t think we are doing enough, but the scientific community along with many governmental and private foundations are very actively involved in finding not only new antibiotics, but new solutions to this problem,” she said. There’s been a noticeable change in attitude and increased urgency surrounding antibiotic resistance, she said, one that she hadn’t seen even five years ago, let alone twenty.

Until recently, that attitude change could be seen from places as high up as the U.S. federal government. In 2014, former President Obama issued an executive order aimed at addressing antibiotic resistance, the first real acknowledgement of the problem from an administration, devoting funding and outlining a national action for combatting resistance. Through its federal agencies, the administration pushed to reduce antibiotic use on farms and encouraged doctors to stop using them in excess.

“There has been a lot of work done the last couple of years, much of it spurned by [Obama’s] National Action Plan,” said Dr. David Hyun, a senior officer for Pew Charitable Trusts’ Antibiotic Resistance Project. The CDC, in particular, has used its funding to open up regional labs that allow them to better detect and respond to antibiotic-resistant outbreaks like the Nevada case, he said. They ultimately hope to create an expansive surveillance system that can easily keep track of resistance rates on a national, state and regional level. A parallel system also exists for monitoring resistance in the food chain, shepherded by the CDC and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

In fact, it was this sort of cooperation between national and local health agencies that enabled Nevada doctors to stop the worst from happening, said Dr. Lei Chen. The swift identification of a possible CRE strain by the hospital, coupled with the woman’s medical history, led to a precautionary quarantine, while also prompting Chen’s public health department and eventually the CDC into action. And it may help prevent future cases from spilling into the public. According to Chen, the CDC has allocated funding this year to all of Nevada’s state public health departments so they can better detect CRE and other dangerous resistant strains.

Under the Trump administration, there’s no telling how these small victories will hold up or whether they will advance. All references to antibiotics once found on the Whitehouse.gov site have been removed, including a link to the Obama administration’s national action plan, and the fact that they’re already tried to bar USDA scientists from discussing their work with the public while stripping funding from other public health agencies isn’t encouraging.

Even with the best public policy, however, there’s no clear light at the end of the tunnel. Antibiotic resistance has gradually been worsening, even within the last 15 to 20 years, when superbugs like methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) first became widely known, said Hyun. The effort needed to develop new drugs has been in short supply, hamstrung by pharmaceutical companies’ inability to recoup the costs of bringing new antibiotics to market. That’s because, unlike the latest heart medication, any new antibiotics will have to be treated like the last drops of water during a drought, used as little as possible — the exact opposite way to make money off a new product. Yet, much like climate change, the financial toll of not doing anything will total in the trillions years down the road. And it already numbers in the billions now, according to the CDC.

Of course, we need bacteria to survive. And most need or pay no mind to us in return. Even pan-resistant bacteria don’t really mean harm. Some have been found in perfectly healthy people, a fact that’ll either comfort you or keep you awake at night, only causing problems when our immune system wavers. There’s no army of sentient E. coli that will rise up and someday overthrow the human race.

But barring the calvary showing up, a new fear of ours will learn to settle in, almost unnoticed. It’ll creep in when we pick our heads up from a nasty fall that scrapes our skin open or breaks our bones; when we wave goodbye to our loved ones before they enter an operating room, or when we cradle our newborns into a world teeming with the living infinitesimal, wishing there was still a way to shield them from it as our parents once could for us. A fear of naked vulnerability.

The antibiotic apocalypse will be gentle, if it fully arrives, but it won’t be any less devastating to the human spirit.

#### New breakthroughs solve

Shehab Khan 17, writer for The Independent (London), 1/21/17, “Scientists develop molecule that reverses antibiotic resistance,” http://www.independent.co.uk/news/science/antibiotics-breakthrough-resistance-disease-health-infections-scientists-oregon-state-a7539721.html

Scientists have made a significant breakthrough in the fight against superbugs.

Researchers have developed a molecule that reverses antibiotic resistance in multiple strains of bacteria at once.

Infections which were previously easily treatable have grown immune to antibiotics – but scientists have now created a molecule that attacks an enzyme which makes bacteria resistant.

The molecule reverses antibiotic resistance and could allow us to use medicine that are currently useless.

"We’ve lost the ability to use many of our mainstream antibiotics," lead researcher Bruce Geller from Oregon State University, told Science Alert.

"Everything’s resistant to them now. That’s left us to try to develop new drugs to stay one step ahead of the bacteria, but the more we look the more we don’t find anything new," he said.

"So that's left us with making modifications to existing antibiotics, but as soon as you make a chemical change, the bugs mutate and now they're resistant to the new, chemically modified antibiotics.”

### Solvency

#### COVID 19 proves this wrong – we created 3 vaccines within a few months which is clear that innovation is still possible under the current regime, not the one and done method

#### Giving countries this doesn’t mean they will do it – they have no incentive to do this – there is no mechamism for the one-and-done to happen if countries just have the abilitity to do it – means their impacts don’t get soled

#### Vote neg on pressumption – the aff fiats the WTO but they don’t have any solvency evidene that says the WTO can do – the solvnecy they highlight is US specificf and legislation – this puts them in a double bind – fiat WTO without solvency evidence which means they don’t solve or US does this do one and done legislation and that means that they’re not topicical – it says one-and-done could be implemented through legislative changes to the FDA’s drug approval syst

#### Aff fails---trade secrets remain secrets and existing logistical hubs fail.

Banri Ito 21 [(Professor of Economics, Aoyama Gakuin University; Fellow, RIETI), 8/8/21, Impacts of the vaccine intellectual property rights waiver on global supply, <https://voxeu.org/article/impacts-vaccine-intellectual-property-rights-waiver-global-supply>] Justin

Regarding waivers of vaccine patents, there have been some voluntary initiatives. On 8 October, soon after South Africa and India proposed a waiver of the TRIPS agreement on 2 October 2020, Moderna, a US pharmaceutical company, expressed its intention not to exercise its patent rights on its COVID-19 vaccine.1 Although Moderna reached an agreement with South Korean pharmaceutical company Samsung Biologics on consignment production of the vaccine on 22 May 2021, so far there have been very few confirmed cases of efforts to reproduce Moderna's vaccine or of licenses being granted to other companies.

With respect to the COVID-19 vaccines developed by Pfizer (jointly with BioNTech of Germany) and Moderna, it appears that the whole body of relevant technical knowledge has not necessarily been patented but that some of the technical knowledge remains undisclosed as trade secrets. Patenting is only one means of ensuring ‘appropriability’, which refers to a company's capacity to secure profits from its own technological innovation. While patent information may make it possible for outsiders to achieve development results similar to those achieved by the patented technology through a similar method without infringing the patent right, keeping the technology undisclosed as a trade secret or incorporating complex processes into it may be an effective means of ensuring appropriability. Pharmaceuticals can easily be counterfeited through ‘reverse engineering’, which refers to a process in which the active ingredients of a drug are identified as a result of deformulation. Therefore, as a general rule, it is considered important to exclude the risk of counterfeiting through patenting.

While it is not clear how much of the relevant technological knowledge remains unpatented, there are apparently some technical reasons for not obtaining full patent protection. The Pfizer and Moderna vaccines use advanced technology based on messenger RNA (mRNA), representing the first case of practical application of such technology. Although I, a non-expert in this field, will refrain from going into further detail, it is highly likely that those vaccines cannot easily be counterfeited as their production requires complex production processes and unique technology.

Patenting involves public disclosure of technical knowledge, providing information on how to reproduce patented inventions. It has the function of lowering technology trade costs by clarifying property rights on technical knowledge. If the technical knowledge necessary for manufacturing a certain product remains undisclosed as a trade secret, it may not be recorded in a written or other tangible form, and it may become necessary to pass down the technical information as cumulative implicit knowledge. As a result, technology transfer may become difficult.

Perhaps in view of that risk, in April 2021, the World Health Organization (WHO) established a COVID-19 vaccine technology transfer hub as a scheme to promote the sharing of mRNA-based technology. However, there are no media reports to date indicating that technical knowledge has been provided through this scheme.2

#### **Root cause of superbugs and virulent diseases is through the profit motive associated with capitalist medicine companies making medicines available like candy**

Angus 2019 (“Superbugs in the Anthropocene: A profit-driven plague” By Ian Angus (Canadian ecosocialist activist. ... He left the RWL in 1980, and has been an independent Marxist writer, educator, and activist since. Angus is the editor of Climate and Capitalism. He founded and edited the Socialist History Project and was an editor of Socialist Voice) June 1 2019 https://monthlyreview.org/2019/06/01/superbugs-in-the-anthropocene/ ) JB

Fueling the superbug problem in Afghanistan is the unregulated sale of antibiotics in human medicine and agriculture. Drugs are advertised on television and available to buy over the counter from pharmacies without a prescription or diagnosis from a doctor.

“They give them out like sweets,” said Dr. Doris Burtscher, a medical anthropologist at Médecins Sans Frontières. Burtscher compiled a report in 2015 about attitudes to antibiotics at a public hospital in Kabul and found that the drugs were taken for such issues as bruised knees, nosebleeds and body pain, as well as by women after menstruating.55

In most of the global South, even in countries where prescriptions are supposedly required, street vendors and pharmacies with untrained staff are a primary source of medicine. Drugs, especially antibiotics, are sold routinely for every ailment. As Infectious Diseases Advisor Rupa Kanapathipillai of Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF—Doctors Without Borders) says, this can have deadly results.

Particularly in a lot of the countries where MSF works, patients can purchase broad-spectrum antibiotics in markets and pharmacies without prescriptions. They then become unnecessarily exposed to different types of antibacterial agents—so to different types of antibiotics. Bacteria become exposed to these types of antibiotics, and are more likely to develop resistance to them.56

Burtscher told CNN that overuse in Afghanistan reflects a “strong cultural trend toward taking antibiotics.” If so, the “cultural trend” was created and reinforced by an industry that has deliberately promoted miracle drugs as the solution to all health problems. As Silverman, Lydecker, and Lee write, heavy promotion by manufacturers and doctors has ensured that “much of the public has become convinced that there must be a pill for every ill.”57

#### Big Pharma and Big Medicine. The game isn’t to develop the shiniest and newest drugs through innovation but to market it to reap vast profits. The affirmative is not concerned with health but the money to be made in the suffering of humanity.

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But the biggest innovation was marketing and advertising on an unprecedented scale. The drug industry “discovered that the techniques that had been used so successfully in the advertising of soaps and tooth pastes and of cigarettes, automobiles, and whiskey could be used as successfully to advertise drugs to doctors.”40

Lederle led the way, shipping ten railcars of Aureomycin samples to physicians, followed by a direct mail campaign that delivered over a hundred promotional letters to every doctor in the United States. In total, it spent some two million dollars to convince prescribers that its product was “the most versatile antibiotic yet discovered, with a wider range of activity than any other known remedy.”41

Pfizer quickly joined in and took the lead. After spending four million dollars to develop Terramycin, it spent twice that amount—the equivalent of eighty million dollars today—on a two-year blitz campaign targeting doctors. Competitors followed suit, spending millions on sales visits, mailings, and advertising in journals, deluging doctors with promotional materials, samples, gifts, and barely concealed bribes such as free trips to so-called seminars in vacation resorts. In 1960, Henry Welch, director of the U.S. Federal Drug Administration’s antibiotics division and an outspoken supporter of the industry, was forced to resign when it was revealed that he had received over 260 thousand dollars in payments from the companies he was supposed to regulate.

Truth in advertising was not a concern. One Pfizer advertisement, for example, displayed the business cards of doctors with different specialties, implying that they agreed with the headlined claim that “more and more physicians find Sigmamycin the antibiotic therapy of choice.” As Saturday Review‘s science editor reported in a widely cited exposé, the cards were fake: none of the doctors existed.42

But many real doctors did accept the drug companies’ miracle drug narrative and began prescribing antibiotics even when there was no evidence that they could help—a practice that continues today. A 2016 study found that despite educational campaigns urging prudent use, 30 percent of antibiotic prescriptions in the United States are inappropriate—most of these are for viral infections such as colds, which do not respond to antibiotics.43

In addition to pushing doctors to overprescribe antibiotics, pharmaceutical companies produced a steady stream of propaganda designed to create consumer demand. In addition to advertisements, subsidized or ghost-written articles hailing the benefits of antibiotics appeared frequently in mass-circulation magazines. Soon, writes historian Elizabeth Watkins, “Americans had been conditioned to expect good things from science, and they also came to expect pills from their physicians.”44

The marketing campaigns worked beyond the dreams of avarice. U.S. antibiotic production rose from 240 thousand pounds in 1948 to over 3 million pounds in 1956.45 Pfizer alone increased its annual sales from 39 million dollars to 254 million between 1947 and 1959.46 Most importantly for investors, those sales were immensely profitable: by the mid–1950s, pharmaceutical companies were the most profitable corporations in the United States and superprofits continue to this day. As Michael Friedman reports:

The pharmaceutical sector is the world’s most profitable, alongside banking. The ten largest pharmaceutical corporations made a combined profit of $90 billion in 2013, for a net profit of 19 percent. In 2009, global antibiotic sales were worth $42 billion, equivalent to 5 percent of the pharmaceutical market. This figure rose to $43.55 billion in 2012, and is expected to grow to $45.09 billion by 2019.47

The pharmaceutical giants maintain these figures by spending up to twice as much on sales and marketing as on research and development.48

The affirmative is a marketing machine to sell more “more” miracle drugs to the global south to exacerbate structural inequalities

Angus 2019 (“Superbugs in the Anthropocene: A profit-driven plague” By Ian Angus (Canadian ecosocialist activist. ... He left the RWL in 1980, and has been an independent Marxist writer, educator, and activist since. Angus is the editor of Climate and Capitalism. He founded and edited the Socialist History Project and was an editor of Socialist Voice) June 1 2019 https://monthlyreview.org/2019/06/01/superbugs-in-the-anthropocene/ ) JB

Drug Hucksters Go South

Despite pious declarations that it puts people first, Big Pharma is, as a former editor of the New England Journal of Medicine writes, “primarily a marketing machine to sell drugs of dubious benefit.”49 Its ethical standards are low, even by normal corporate standards. A report by the NGO Public Citizen shows that from 1991 through 2015, U.S. pharmaceutical companies paid 35.7 billion dollars to settle 373 federal and state charges, mainly related to drug-pricing fraud and unlawful promotion of drugs. Many, including giants Pfizer, Merck, GlaxoSmithKline, Novartis, and Bristol-Myers Squibb, paid large fines for multiple offenses. Public Citizen concludes that the companies view such payments as a cost of doing business. “These illegal but profitable activities will continue to be part of companies’ business model.”50

If drug companies are so willing to break U.S. laws, it should not be surprising that they and their affiliates have long taken maximum advantage of weak or nonexistent regulation in the global South. As a result, long-standing health problems caused by poverty have been exacerbated by the massive overuse and misuse of antibiotics that has been actively promoted by the pharmaceutical industry at every level.

### 3

#### CP: Pharmaceutical companies should reinvest marketing budgets to R&D

#### Solves the aff without risking IP being taken away, which is important for R&D – companies spend more on marketing in squo

Swanson 15 [Ana Swanson, 2-11-2015, "Big pharmaceutical companies are spending far more on marketing than research," Washington Post, accessed 9-5-2021, https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/wonk/wp/2015/02/11/big-pharmaceutical-companies-are-spending-far-more-on-marketing-than-research/] //kn

Oliver also mentioned that nine out of 10 big pharmaceutical companies spend more on marketing than on research. [León Markovitz](http://dadaviz.com/i/3194) of Dadaviz found and graphed those figures from healthcare research firm [GlobalData](http://www.bbc.com/news/business-28212223) in the [graphic](http://dadaviz.com/i/3194) below. The amounts spent on sales and marketing are shown in orange, while the amounts spent on research and development are in blue.

The biggest spender, Johnson & Johnson, shelled out $17.5 billion on sales and marketing in 2013, compared with $8.2 billion for R&D. In the top 10, only Roche spent more on R&D than on sales and marketing.

Most of this marketing money is directed at the physicians who do the prescribing, rather than consumers. As Oliver pointed out, drug companies spent more than $3 billion a year marketing to consumers in the U.S. in 2012, but an estimated [$24 billion](http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/fact-sheets/2013/11/11/persuading-the-prescribers-pharmaceutical-industry-marketing-and-its-influence-on-physicians-and-patients) marketing directly to health care professionals.

#### IP protections are key to innovation – recouping startup costs and high risk of failure

Grabowski et al 15 [(Henry, Professor of Economics, member of the faculty for the Health Sector Management Program, and Director of the Program in Pharmaceuticals and Health Economics at Duke University) “The Roles of Patents and Research And Development Incentives In Biopharmaceutical Innovation,” Health Affairs, 2/2015] JL

The essential rationale for patent protection for biopharmaceuticals is that long-term benefits in the form of continued future innovation by pioneer or brand-name drug manufacturers outweigh the relatively short-term restrictions on imitative cost competition associated with market exclusivity. Regardless, the entry of other branded agents remains an important source of therapeutic competition during the patent term.

Several economic characteristics make patents and intellectual property protection particularly important to innovation incentives for the biopharmaceutical industry. **5** The R&D process often takes more than a decade to complete, and according to a recent analysis by Joseph DiMasi and colleagues, per new drug approval (including failed attempts), it involves more than a billion dollars in out-of-pocket costs. **6** Only approximately one in eight drug candidates survive clinical testing. **6**

As a result of the high risks of failure and the high costs, research and development must be funded by the few successful, on-market products (the top quintile of marketed products provide the dominant share of R&D returns). **7**,**8** Once a new drug’s patent term and any regulatory exclusivity provisions have expired, competing manufacturers are allowed to sell generic equivalents that require the investment of only several million dollars and that have a high likelihood of commercial success. Absent intellectual property protections that allow marketing exclusivity, innovative firms would be unlikely to make the costly and risky investments needed to bring a new drug to market.

Patents confer the right to exclude competitors for a limited time within a given scope, as defined by patent claims. However, they do not guarantee demand, nor do they prevent competition from nonidentical drugs that treat the same diseases and fall outside the protection of the patents.

New products may enter the same therapeutic class with common mechanisms of action but different molecular structures (for example, different statins) or with differing mechanisms of action (such as calcium channel blockers and angiotensin receptor blockers). 9 Joseph DiMasi and Laura Faden have found that the time between a first-in-class new drug and subsequent new drugs in the same therapeutic class has been dramatically reduced, from a median of 10.2 years in the 1970s to 2.5 years in the early 2000s. 10 Drugs in the same class compete through quality and price for preferred placement on drug formularies and physicians’ choices for patient treatment.

Patents play an essential role in the economic “ecosystem” of discovery and investment that has developed since the 1980s. Hundreds of start-up firms, often backed by venture capital, have been launched, and a robust innovation market has emerged. **11** The value of these development-stage firms is largely determined by their proprietary technologies and the candidate drugs they have in development. As a result, the strength of intellectual property protection plays a key role in funding and partnership opportunities for such firms.

#### Capitalism created international law to spread capitalism. Any agreements on an international level by countries comes with it expanding their interest to other parties yet large power players can disregard those same laws as there is an unequal relationship between states, altering how institutional organizations function

Chimni 17 (“Towards an Integrated Marxist Approach to International Law (IMAIL) In International Law and World Order: A Critique of Contemporary Approaches (pp. 440-550). by B.S. Chimni (Legal scholar, Distinguished Professor of International Law at Jindal Global Law School and served on the Academic Advisory Committee of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from 96-00) ambridge: Cambridge University Press. doi:10.1017/9781107588196.009) 0:43

First, he noted that ‘the spread and development of international law occurred on the basis of the spread and development of the capitalist mode of production’. 109 That is to say, ‘the victory of the bourgeoisie, in all the European countries, had to lead to the establishment of new rules and new institutions of international law which protected the general and basic interests of the bourgeoisie, i.e., bourgeois property’. 110 But Pashukanis recognized that while ‘as a separate force which set itself off from society, the state only finally emerged in the modern capitalist bourgeois period’ it by no means followed that ‘the contemporary forms of international legal intercourse, and the individual institutions of international law, only arose in the most recent times’. 111 Since exchange relations existed among tribes and communities, international law was prevalent among the earliest ancient legal institutions that existed. In this period international law helped resolve disputes, including territorial disputes, between tribes. 112 In these contexts Pashukanis went on to touch upon developments in Greek and Roman law. 113 However, he emphasized that it is only in the capitalist period ‘having subordinated itself to the state machine, the bourgeoisie brought the principle of the public nature of authority to its clearest expression’, and therefore ‘the state only fully becomes the subject of international law as the bourgeois state ’. 114 In the same way as an individual assumed the quality of a legal subject only under capitalism, the state becomes the subject of international law only as a capitalist state.

Second, responding to the eternal question as to whether international law is law, Pashukanis noted that ‘bourgeois jurisprudence has devoted a great amount of fruitless effort in solving this contradiction’. 115 According to Pashukanis, the answer to the question whether international law is law lies in – here he anticipates classical realists like Hans Morgenthau – ‘the real balance of forces’ between bourgeois states. 116 He, of course, recognized that ‘within the limit set by a given balance of forces, separate questions may be decided by compromises and by exchange i.e., on the basis of law’. 117 But international law was likely to be disregarded when the interests of a state so demanded. 118 This was especially so in periods of crisis when the balance of forces ‘fluctuated seriously’ and when ‘vital interests’ or the ‘very existence of a state’ was threatened. 119 Pashukanis mentioned in this regard the period of 1914– 1918  ‘during which both sides continuously violated international law’. 120 However, he went on to make the acute observation that ‘every state in violating international law also tries to depict the matter as if there has been no violation whatsoever’. 121 The reason is that ‘the open denial of international law is politically unprofitable for the bourgeoisie since it exposes them to the masses and thus hinders preparations for new wars. It is much more profitable for the imperialists to act in the guise of pacifism and as the champions of international law’. 122

Third, Pashukanis rejected technical definitions of international law advanced by bourgeois international lawyers from which ‘the class character of international law’ was absent. 123 In his view, ‘bourgeois jurisprudence consciously or unconsciously strives to conceal the element of class’. 124 On his part he noted the links between capitalism and imperialism, and inter- imperialist competition, and observed that the capitalist countries divided the world into civilized and semi- civilized revealing ‘modern international law as the class law of the bourgeoisie ’. 125 According to Pashukanis, international law of his times was ‘the totality of norms which the capitalist bourgeois states apply in their relations with each other, while the remainder of the world is considered as a simple object of their completed transactions’. 126 Pashukanis was certainly right as ‘the real historical content of international law’ in this period was ‘the struggle between capitalist states’. 127 In fact international law owed ‘its existence to the fact that the bourgeoisie exercise(d) its domination over the proletariat and over the colonial countries’. 128 It was therefore indeed the class law of the bourgeoisie.

Fourth, he noted with respect to the assertion of basic or equal rights of states under international law that ‘it is most obvious that we are dealing here with ideas drawn from the sphere of civil law relationships with a basis in equality between the parties’. 129 He conceded that ‘to a certain degree the analogy may be extended. Bourgeois private law assumes that subjects are formally equal yet simultaneously permits real inequality in property, while bourgeois international law in principle recognizes that states have equal rights yet in reality they are unequal in their signifi-cance and their power’. 130 Therefore, at the level of political economy there was only ‘a difference in degree’ between domestic law and international law. 131 But he also went on to observe that the ‘dubious benefits of formal equality are not enjoyed at all by those nations which have not developed capitalist civilization and which engage in international intercourse not as subjects, but as objects of the imperialist states’ colonial policy’. 132 In other words, he recognized that in the instance of colonized states the analogy between domestic law and international law collapsed.

Fifth, he criticized Marxist scholars such as Karl Renner for stressing the ‘peaceful functions of international law’. 133 Pashukanis pointed out that ‘even those agreements between capitalist states which appear to be directed to the general interest are, in fact, for each of the participants a means of jealously protecting their particular interests, preventing the expansion of their rivals’ influence, thwarting unilateral conquest, i.e., in another form continuing the same struggle which will exist for as long as capitalist competition exists’. 134 He extended this logic to international organizations and wrote that ‘the struggle among imperialist states for domination of the rest of the world is thus a basic factor in defining the nature and fate of the corresponding institutions’. 135